

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, FEBRUARY 2, 1856.

NORTHERN PICKPOCKETS AND SOUTHERN MANTHIEVES.

Cincinnati must be a God-forsaken city. The Sun of that place once chronicles that "several ladies had their pockets picked in the Cathedral, on last Sunday, during service. One lady lost \$108."—*Ex.*

Pish, that's nothing! Don't the people of Cincinnati pick the pockets of the Southern States, of even bigger they can lay their abolition fingers upon! And that in open day light, too. To steal nuggets and pick pockets is one of their Sunday go-to-meeting amusements.—*Mass. (Ala.) Republican.*

What the Republican calls nigger stealing is an admirable and most appropriate work for Sunday or any other day. Jesus, whose gospel is professedly preached on that day, in Cincinnati and Alabama, teaches to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free, and whoever seeks a man out of the hands of the man thieves, is so far a Christian, after this gospel pattern, and does an honest act.—Putting to shame priests and people, who for pretence make loud professions of attachment to that gospel, and then steal, dog, rob and murder those whom they acknowledge to be worthy professors of that gospel and possessed of the spirit of its great promulgator.

As to the money-stealing, there is this to be said in favor of the Cincinnati villains. Let them prefer to rob the rich, those who have the right to defend themselves personally and legally, and do seek redress by law. Showing in the manner of their villainy, something like courage and manliness. The cowardly Alabamians choose victims so poor that they don't even own a pocket—so poor that they have no use for one, their earnings being always intercepted before it is possible for them to reach a pocket—men and women, who according to statute, "can own nothing." They have the meanness to rob woman after securing by enactment that she shall suffer death if she shall dare to raise her clenched hand in defense of her earnings, her personal safety, or her honor. The Cincinnati pick-pockets too, stand forth, comparatively honorable, in that they have the grace to be ashamed of their villainy, and sink away into obscurity, endeavoring to cover up their shame, while the Alabama thieves, have the utter gracelessness to boast of their villainy, and shamelessly claim as their reward, not only the money they have wrong from the torn muscles and bleeding hearts of their human victims, but they claim besides, as a reward of their indelible meanness and wickedness, the most lucrative offices and most honorable positions, civil, military and ecclesiastical, which the whole land affords. We are therefore convinced and prepared to maintain, that Cincinnati villains who go to church on Sunday to pick ladies pockets, are honorable men compared with Southern men thieves, who claim to own—who buy, sell, dog, rob, commit rape, seduction, murder and every imaginable personal outrage (for all crime is incident to slavery), and then parade their villainies as the highest possible claim to the character of gentlemen, and Christians, and the surest passport to a General's commission and the Presidential mansion. How "Glorious" is our Union with such shameless sinners.

THE RULING PASSIONS.

A class of the wealthy planters of Louisiana, have in their veins some of that blood which American Democracy and religion pronounce accursed. However small the taint and however indiscriminate from external appearances, it seems that their paternal descent from Spanish nobility or American aristocracy, added to their wealth and their patriarchal virtue of slaveholding, are not all sufficient to entitle them to political privileges in a land where all men are declared of right free and entitled to the privilege of self-government. The national prejudice must be strong indeed where even man stealing and slaveholding cannot cause it to be forgotten or overlooked.

The Louisiana Legislature is now agitated by this question as we learn from the following, from the New Orleans Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

A circumstance has just come to light which is likely to prove an awful disgrace to the State of Louisiana, and will undoubtedly lead to the contesting of a seat in the Legislature. Away up the river, in the neighborhood of a place called the "Ten Mile Precinct," it seems a number of free citizens, peaceable, industrious planters, but well known to be "tinctured with negro blood," (O shame!) were allowed to vote at the recent State election. It seems from the Cincinnati paper that in 1838 "three of them, to all appearance white men, were allowed to vote; this was the commencement of the colored franchise." At the late election, not counting these "to all appearance white" colored men, the parties were about equally divided; but on the day of election, the Democrats, always up to snuff, brought them all out, "with a flag flying," marched them up to the polls and made them vote! And "the only justification given for the act was, that these kinky-headed negroes had as good a right to vote as their straight-haired relatives." The paper adds that "every man who knows these men, feels and knows it to be a burning shame that they should be allowed to vote!" But why shouldn't they vote?—They are native born citizens, educated, intelligent, I am told, many of them owners of plantations and slaves; and the same paper says, "they were and are quiet, orderly and well behaved—interfering with no one, and generally well treated by their neighbors." If this is true, it is a shame, it is said, Mr. Andrews was elected to the Legislature, over Mr. Boyce; and Mr. Boyce is going to test the legality of the matter. It will then be decided whether these kinky-headed cousins have or have not as good a right to vote as their straight-haired cousins. An important question, and one that must be settled before the South can grumble any more at Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, for allowing certain of their colored population to vote. When the question is settled, I will inform you of the result.

The same writer informs us that foreign filibustering rather takes the precedence in New Orleans over the interest in Pierce and Atchafalpa pet scheme of crushing out freedom in Kansas. Referring to the New Orleans Delta, he says:

But its morals and its politics are abominable.—Speaking of the proposed measures of some of the Southern States to establish slavery in Kansas, it says: "Let all the States of the South unite to push slavery South and Westward, and the scheme will be more feasible and the result more durable benefit. The preservation of slavery in Cuba, the restoration to Hayti, and Jamaica, to Mexico and Central America, are of more practical importance to the South by far than to secure its precarious existence in Kansas. Rather bold, I should say. Yet this is beginning to be the expressed feeling in the extreme South. And may not this be one of the leading objects in the Nicaragua movement? And this same paper, in the very same number, speaking of the attempts to elect a Speaker in Congress, asks: 'Is it consistent with Southern conscience and Southern pride to support a wrong?' What can be the probable idea of right and wrong of a paper that unblushingly asks such a question; when it, at the same time, urges the project of spreading human slavery over those already degraded countries, Mexico and Central America—where this damning curse, however

does not exist—and over Hayti and Jamaica, where it has been removed—yet any thing of riveting the chains still tighter in that fairest island of the Ocean, the Queen of the Antilles? Talk of Southern conscience not sustaining a wrong, when it sanctions, sustains and glories in the roughest wrong that ever degraded a civilized nation. Or Southern pride, when it is pampered, fed, and maintained at the expense of the degradation, blood and tears of three million human beings.

SLAVERY AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

Some of the pro-slavery newspapers were quite exultant recently on account of the action of the Legislature of the Cherokee Nation.—That body in the true spirit of slaveholding, passed an act, excluding all abolitionists from their pulpits, their schools and their country. But the slaveholders were a little too fast in their exultations. Their boasted enactment has failed to become a law, in consequence of the veto of the President of the nation, John Ross. President Ross is himself a slaveholder, but still he is too sensible and honorable a man, unlike the President of our Union, to sacrifice education, religion, national honor, prosperity and every thing else to its security and perpetuity.

We copy the text of the Legislature, as an exhibition of the genuine fruit of the teachings and policy of the Am. Board in admitting slaveholders as members of the Mission Churches. The National Council, which answers to our Senate, passed the bill over the President's veto, but in the lower House it failed of receiving a constitutional majority.

ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SLAVERY IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Whereas, The Cherokee people are, and have been for many years, a slaveholding people; and whereas, The Constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation recognize the Institution of Slavery, and have taught by their preceptors, the whites; and whereas, some of the missionary churches now situate in this nation have expelled some of our Cherokee citizens from the participation of church privileges because they refuse to emancipate their slaves, and others have been threatened with expulsion, and whereas, The Cherokee people, deeply impressed with a feeling of gratitude to these same missionaries for the countless and manifold blessings they have bestowed upon them, would not extend to them any civilities unbecomingly to Christian people, he would rather, as they value the stability of their local institutions, indispensable to their prosperity as a nation, extend to them the cordial hand of friendship, consistent with their own national interests; therefore,

"Be it enacted by the National Council, That the Cherokee people be and they are, hereby authorized to open a communication with the different Boards of Missions having stations in this Nation, touching upon the Institution of Slavery as a church principle, and report the said communication to the next Council.

"Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any missionary to counsel or advise any slave any way whatever, to the detriment of his owner or owners under the penalty of being removed out of the limits of this Nation; and it is hereby made the duty of the Synod of each district to report all missionaries so offending to the agent, who is hereby requested to place them beyond the limits of this Nation.

"Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any citizen of this Nation to advise or counsel any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any person so offending, upon conviction before any of the District Courts, shall be required to pay a fine of not less than \$25 nor exceeding \$100, at the discretion of the Court for the benefit of the injured person.

"Be it further enacted, That it is hereby made unlawful for the Superintendent of Public Schools to employ or continue as teacher, in any public school of this Nation, any person known to be an abolitionist, or whose influence is opposed to the interest of the slaveholders.

"Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the National Treasurer to issue a permit to any known Abolitionist."

THE KANSAS MESSAGE.

President Pierce, who in his annual message was nearly silent in regard to Kansas and the civil war then raging there, has finally sent in a special message on the subject. And his speech, now that he has spoken, is worse than his silence. The message is too long to be printed this week and its arguments are not worth the paper and ink. The conclusions however which it announces are of the utmost importance to the people of Kansas and if the spirit of the North was aroused would be truly alarming as threatening the peace of the whole country.

The message justifies and eulogizes the Kansas Nebraska bill. It condemns Gov. Reeder as guilty of maladministration [and violation of public law]. It grossly misrepresents the Kansas emigration movement from the North. This portion of the message would have done credit to the authorship of Stringfellow. It insists that the Legislature elected by the Missourians was a legal one and its acts are to be respected and enforced. It takes sides with Whitfield against Reeder, as a congressional delegate—denounces the Free State movement as the action of a party and not of the people—and declares that if it proceeds with continued defiance and actual resistance to the enactments of the Missouri Legislature, its supporters will be guilty of treason and must be suppressed by force of arms; and finally calls upon Congress to furnish money to do this in case of necessity. In short the whole message recognizes the validity of the claim set up by the Atchison and Stringfellow party in Kansas and Missouri; affirms that they are the law and order party, while the Free State men, if they organize or move at all are but a mob to be shot down and dispersed by United States troops and the border ruffian militia from Missouri and Arkansas. In other words Slavery is to be introduced and maintained in Kansas at the point of the bayonet, and by troops commanded by the President and his subalterns and paid from the national treasury by vote of Congress. That is the Democratic Presidents plan for maintaining order and "establishing liberty for ourselves and our posterity."

The closing part of the message is worthy to be put upon record and we give it below. After concluding his reasons for assembling the mob Legislature, a constitutional assembly and its acts the laws of the Territory, the message proceeds:

Nevertheless, the illegalization that the acts of the Legislative Assembly were illegal by reason of their removal of its place of session was brought forward to justify the great movement in a disregard of law within the Territory. One of the acts of the Legislative Assembly provided for the election of a Delegate to the present Congress, and a Delegate was elected under that law. But, subsequently to this a portion of the people of the Territory proceeded, without authority of law, to elect another Delegate.

Following upon this movement was another and more important one of the same general character. Persons confessedly not constituting the body politic, or all the inhabitants, but merely a party of the inhabitants, and without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of

transforming the Territory into a State and have framed a constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a Governor and other officers and a Representative to Congress.

In extension of these illegal acts, it is alleged that the States of California, Michigan, and others were self-organized, and as such were admitted into the Union without a previous enabling act of Congress had been passed to authorize the Territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed the most regular course, yet such an act has not been held to be indispensable, and in some cases, the Territory has proceeded without it, and has nevertheless been admitted into the Union as a State. It lies with Congress to authorize beforehand, or to confirm afterward, in its discretion; but in no instance has a State been admitted upon the application of persons acting against authorities duly constituted by act of Congress. In every case it is the people of the Territory, not a party among them, who have the power to form a constitution and ask for admission as a State. No principle of public law, no practice or precedent under the Constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right or common sense confers any power as that now claimed by a mere party in the Territory. In fact, what has been done is of revolutionary character. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim as respects the local law of the Territory. It will become reasonable insurance if it reach the length of organized resistance, by force to the fundamental or any other federal law, and to the authority of the General Government.

In such an event the path of duty for the Executive is plain. The Constitution requires him to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed, if they be opposed in the Territory of Kansas he may and should place at the disposal of the marshal any public force of the United States which he may deem proper within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the posse comitatus; and, if that do not suffice to maintain order, then he may call forth the militia of one or more States for that object, or employ for the object any part of the land or naval force of the United States. So also if the obstruction be to the laws of the Territory, he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State or the land or naval force of the United States. And if the Territory be invaded by the citizens of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being fully ascertained, he shall most certainly receive the aid of the General Government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a State or Territory. It is so in regard to the interference of public freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional—that is, if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of the State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.

Our system affords no justification of revolutionary acts for the constitutional means of redressing the people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agents and by repeal, are ample, and more prompt and effective than illegal violence. These constitutional means must be scrupulously guarded—this great prerogative of popular sovereignty sacredly respected.

It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and orderly people of the Territory of Kansas to elect their own Legislative Body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation or interference on the other hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the Territory, has produced mischievous interference on the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another. Statements entirely untrue, and grossly exaggerated, concerning events with the Territory, are sedulously diffused through remote States to feed the flame of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exert themselves indelugably to return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Territory.

The inflammatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save unmitigated evil, North and South. And after this character of domestic disturbance, the future of the Nation would have been a matter of too little interest to the inhabitants of the contiguous States, personal or collectively, to produce among them any political emotion. Climate, soil, production, modes of rapid advancement, and most of all, the pursuit of happiness on the part of settlers themselves, with good wishes but with no interference from without, would have quietly determined the question which is at this time of such disturbing character.

But we are constrained to turn our attention to the circumstances of embarrassment as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kansas to discountenance every act or purpose of resistance to the laws. Above all, the emergency appeals to the citizens of Kansas, and especially of those contiguous to the Territory, neither by intervention of non-residents in elections, nor by unauthorized military force, attempt to encroach upon or usurp the authority of the inhabitants of the Territory.

No citizen of our country should permit himself to forget that he is a part of its government and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures; and that, therefore, the highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the Republic.

Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert my whole power as the Federal Executive to support public order in the Territory, to vindicate its laws, whether Federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance; and so to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroachment from without, and in the full enjoyment of the rights of self-government assured them by the Constitution and the organic act of Congress.

Although serious and threatening disturbances in the Territory of Kansas, announced to me by the Governor in December last, were speedily quieted without the effusion of blood, and in a satisfactory manner, there is, I regret to say, reason to apprehend that disorders will continue to occur there, with increasing tendency to violence, until some decisive measures be taken to disperse the question itself which constitutes the inducement or occasion of internal agitation and of external interference.

It seems to me, can best be accomplished by providing that, when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the qualified voters, shall assemble to frame a Constitution, and thus to prepare, through regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State.

I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law to that effect.

I recommend also that a special appropriation be made to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—Grants of books were made by the Bible Society, as we learn from the New York Observer, for distribution in Providence, R. I.; at Fort Gibson, Ark.; to a Bible Committee in Kansas Territory; for the use of Colored Emigrants to Liberia; with smaller grants in Spanish, Italian and German, and fourteen volumes in raised letters for the use of the Blind.

Every color seems to come in for a share of Bible except the four millions of slaves. These have no claim, until they consent to be transported to Liberia when the liberality of the Bible Society comes at once into full play.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN ALABAMA.—On request of an Alabama lady, the Legislature of that State granted her the privilege of transacting business separate and apart from her spendthrift husband. The Governor however vetoed the proposition.

LET OTHERS DO SO.

MARRIES: It is pleasant and profitable too to take frequent peeps at the sunny side of things. I trust it will continue to be a pleasant memory that during the past week Benjamin Brown and I visited the Free Schools of Salem township.

Scarcely could better evidences of progression be adduced, or desired, than are found in a comparison between the school exercises and the proficiency of scholars now, and twenty years since.

With only one exception the school houses were comfortable and in good taste, and their fixtures reasonably convenient. Attention has been given to uniformity in reading books. Teachers have been secured, competent to give the instructions required in the several localities.

School discipline is better understood, and consequently better order sustained, than we had anticipated. The scholars appeared industrious and showed happy, cheerful faces; their reading and recitations told well for the teacher's care, and the scholars application; in brevity we were richly paid for the time spent and exposure endured during a week of school visiting, and are free to offer a word of encouragement to others, to "do likewise."

An arrangement has been made for a meeting of the scholars at an appointed place, in March. The house holders have evinced much unanimity and more activity than is usual in such movements. A Committee, consisting of one from each of the seven districts, is appointed to raise funds, by voluntary contribution to be expended in premiums of books to those who excel in the useful, practical branches.

The sum to be raised is not known, but one house holder who has no children, at a recent public examination, promised to give as much, and no more, as the township would raise, between five and, and a hundred dollars. It was a kind unostentatious offer, made from an intelligent, earnest desire to promote the diffusion of equal, useful education.

At the examination, after some twenty scholars had given specimens of their proficiency in reading, it was proposed that the adults should read that a comparison might be made between past and present teaching. With some hesitancy, ten or a dozen stood in class on the platform and read. Among them were two females (what an example). There seemed to be a general acquiescence in the opinion that the scholars excelled their seniors, while an acknowledgment was made that parents had improved by the better modes of their children. The exceptional district reminded us of days gone by. The low old school house minus a broom—the low fences—unfurnished and dilapidated buildings on the adjacent farms, told in language not to be misunderstood that the destroyer was there doing his evil work. A. G.

A PROTEST.

YPSILANTI, 1st, mo. 12th, 1856.

DEAR MARRIES: In view of the direct relation, that the State of Michigan, through the General Government, sustains to the unrighteous and God defying system of chattel slavery, and in view of the utter recklessness of citizens of the State in regard to their position in this morally corrupting and God forsaken government. I have been renewedly convinced in my own mind, that it was morally wrong for me to voluntarily sustain it by paying taxes. I therefore, in accordance with my honest convictions of right, enter my solemn protest against sustaining said State and National Governments by voluntarily paying its assessed taxes.

My protest as accepted by the agent of Government is as follows:

Know all men (and women) by this, that as the State of Michigan through the General Government, is pledged to sustain and protect the unrighteous system of chattel slavery, that I hereby refuse of my own free will and consent to pay all taxes to sustain said State and National Governments. SAMUEL D. MOORE.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A proposition was before the Ohio Legislature lately for the abolition of capital punishment. It is said the discussion elicited little interest especially from those who were friends of the measure. On the final vote in the House of Representatives there were forty-four for its abolition to fifty-seven against.

Let the friends of this humane measure persevere and they may next time effect their object.

REWARDED.—Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., a clergyman of the Old School Presbyterian Church, formerly of Cincinnati, was some years since for his devotion to Slavery, translated from Cincinnati to St. Louis and now for his continued fidelity he is still further rewarded by a "call" from a church in New Orleans with a proffered salary of seven thousand dollars.

The New Orleans Picayune gives an account of the burning of a negro at Lexington, in that State, after chaining him to a stake in the public street, for a violent personal outrage upon a young woman, who is not likely to survive her injuries.

This is quite different from southern practice in reference to white villains who perpetrate similar outrages on young women.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—We learn that the Legislature is dispatching its business as rapidly as possible with the hope of having a comparatively short session. We presume they will shorten their session, by omitting some topics regarding the cause of freedom which are of the utmost importance to the country. If the Republicans shall succeed in re-electing Senator Wade, they will conclude they have anti-slavery honor enough for one session.

Those who have petitions on anti-slavery topics will do well to forward them at once, that their representatives may not plead lack of time for their neglect.

MATERIAL AID FOR KANSAS.—Mr. S. N. Wood of Kansas is a commissioned Agent to collect funds for purchase of arms for the defence of the Territory and for the supply of the necessities of those whose substance was consumed by the late invasion of Lawrence. We understand they have apportioned the very moderate sum of \$5000 as the Ohio share of this fund. Governor Chase, has pledged himself to be one of a hundred to make up that sum.

In prosecution of his mission, Mr. Woods spoke in the Town Hall in this village, on Monday evening last. After the Lecture a Committee was appointed to receive contributions in this place. The Committee is composed of Jacob Heaton, Thomas F. Sharpnack, J. K. Rukenbrodt, Dr. J. Harris, and Joel Sharp.

PAINE CELEBRATION.—The admirers of Thomas Paine, in Salem commemorated the anniversary of his birth on the 29th ult by a public meeting in the Town hall. Addresses were delivered by Joseph Barker and James Barnaby.

REV. IRENEUS PRIME.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Your affectionate letter, my dear Grace, revealing a heart still so full of address and tender mourning over the loss of your two precious little children last spring, I got a few days ago in Worcester. As soon as it was read, I inquired, agreeably to your request, at the bookstore there, for "On the Death of Little Children," by Ireneus Prime, but without success. Next week I go to Boston, where I hope I can obtain it for you. It will be an unexpressed happiness to minister to your consolation in any way.

But truth compels me to add, as Rev. Ireneus Prime, though I may write consoling thoughts upon their death I have no confidence in his really loving little children, nor in his being a truly good and Christian man. He has been, for many years, editor of the New York Observer, a paper that not only never has a single word of pity or sorrow for little children sold from their mothers in this country, but openly defends and sustains the horrible and heaven-reviling system of human slavery. Mr. Prime did care for the welfare of children, he would earnestly labor to overthrow American Slavery, that fiendishly domineer four hundred, seven hundred children every day to the inheritance of the saddest misery in the world—ignorance, and of unutterable outrage. What shall we think of a man who never rebukes the children stealers of this country—never condemns the buying and selling of children, like lambs and calves, in the market-places of the South, but who instead of this, instead of children to be taught to read the names of Him who took little children in his arms and nuzzled them, and said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

When Mrs. Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a book inspired with such divine tenderness and Christ like sympathy with the suffering slave that none but hearts of stone could resist its power, this Mr. Prime had only insults and reproaches for the Book and its Author.

While Mrs. Stowe was in England, this same Mr. Prime went as a delegate from the American Bible Society (a Society that will send Bibles to the slaves the hankers of our own land) to the meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, but so guilty was he held of the blood of the slave, the English Christians would not receive him. He complained most bitterly, that while he was regarded with rebuking silence in England, Mrs. Stowe, who feels how monstrous and wicked it is to sell children from their mothers, was received with the true-hearted cheers of six thousand people in Exter Hall.

God help us all to remember the slave mothers whose hearts are breaking under the cruel anguish and indescribable sorrow of slavery!

GOV. WISE OF VIRGINIA.

This half-witted, rattle-headed braggart has just sent a letter to the Legislature of Virginia, accompanying the Resolutions on Slavery passed by the last Vermont Legislature, of which he is an extract. "No Union with Slaveholders!"—Read:—

"In the present posture of relations, we can but wait in calm, dignified and patient composure, either for the worst to come to the worst, or for a return to some degree of patriotism, reverence for the past, a sacred regard to law and order, a love of justice and of peace to be reawakened, and to restore a sisterhood of States, its affection, its harmony, its glory and strength."

I therefore, recommend that no action be had or taken upon these resolutions by you. It is proper, perhaps, that they should be preserved only, as State archives, in proof of the wrong offered us, and of our forbearance; and this, and respect for State sovereignty alone, determine me to notice them as I now do. They are but minor results of the same cause of apprehension and danger which has assumed a much more formidable phase, and now arrests the gravest attention of our country. The Federal government is arrested in its operation, the representative branch of Congress is disorganized, and the representative principle itself is brought into dispute by it at this very moment; and, in such a crisis as this, we can hardly descend to look to results upon a Vermont Legislature and Executive.

Our attention is called to Washington city, not to Montpelier. Parties, affiliated with those of Vermont, who have sent to us those resolutions, return home to succeed in electing to Congress more than one hundred representatives, to oppose a more minority who are now defending the Constitution, and in withholding from that minority the support of thirty representatives more chiefly of the Southern States; and the effect is that the House of Representatives cannot be organized, except upon terms that are subversive of the Constitution and the Union, and the South is distracted and divided against itself. Is the design of the plurality of members? Is the purpose of the faction division among ourselves? If so, it is time that all people and all interests in our country should be aroused to sense of the fact, that the easiest step to dissolution is a withdrawal of representation, and that the most potent cause to compel a withdrawal of representation is to disorganize, distract and degrade representation.

TAKEN IN.

On Wednesday evening, last week, the Honorable Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, who was advertised to lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, was among the missing—a large audience at the Tremont Temple waiting in vain for his appearance, and one being able to account for his absence. On Thursday evening, he was announced to give his long-promised pro-slavery lecture, and the Temple was again thronged, but Mr. Hilliard was still mysteriously missing, neither letter nor telegraphic dispatch revealing his whereabouts from him. In this dilemma, Mr. B. F. Clark, of this city, kindly consented to deliver his excellent lecture on Hayti, though a considerable portion of the assembly withdrew in no very pleasant mood. A correspondent of the Transcript makes the following witty and caustic notice of this affair:—*Laborator.*

Progress of the race.—The largest auction in human flesh that ever occurred on this continent was witnessed at the Tremont Temple last evening. Some two thousand persons were disposed of at one stroke of the salesmen's wand. Among the personal chattels sold were many of the substantial citizens of our city. Prices realized exceedingly low—the highest being the puny figure of a silver quarter. The sale was conducted by a distinguished Southern gentleman, aided by a French gentleman of Boston. Admiration of the ability of the managers on the occasion found free expression in the assembly. The sale would have taken place on the preceding evening, under the auspices of another gentleman, but their foresight spared Bostonians the spectacle.

ONE OF THE SOLD.

THE GERMANS AND SLAVERY.—To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:—Sir: In an article dated in the Tribune of the 21st inst., your paper of the 23d inst., I had you take ground that Germans are "virtual and practical upholders of Slavery." How far this will apply to Germans throughout the United States, I know not; but from personal knowledge gained by many years residence in Missouri, I am convinced that you are correct so far as respects to the Catholic Germans of that State. Commence at St. Louis, follow the Missouri, Osage and Gasconade rivers, and wherever you find Catholic Germans possessing farms of any size, you will find but few exceptions; and show owners of slaves. So with the inland counties near and adjacent to Kansas.

If such is the case in Missouri, I see no reason why it will not with equal force apply to Germans in other States. Yours, W. G.

FUGITIVES: FUGITIVES!

LAWRENCE, K. T. Jan. 7, 1856.

DEAR SIR: The following advertisement I clip from the Saint Louis Democrat, and hope you will publish it in your paper, to show the way such things are done out West.

\$400 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Lexington, Mo., four negro men, named Dan, Bill, and Randall. Dan is aged about twenty-three years, dark, and medium sized; Bill, aged about thirty years, very black and tall; Randall, aged about forty years, mulatto and short. I will give the above reward for all of them, or \$100 for each if taken out of the State, or \$120 for all, or \$30 each, if taken in any county bordering on the Mississippi river; \$100 for all, or \$25 for each, if taken in any county in the State, and delivered to me or secured in jail, so I can get them. Any information will be received by addressing me at Lexington, Mo., or St. Louis Post office, box 1078.

NATHAN CORDETT.

I also subjoin the following valuable piece of information: Ran away from the Shawnee Mission, Kansas Territory, a nigger man, named Shannon; about sixty years of age, rather tall and stout; would be mistaken for a white man; he will try to pass himself as such. Has light blue eyes and light hair; is in the habit of getting drunk, chews tobacco, generally wears fine clothes, black coat and pants, satin vest, and black cravat. When the heart of, was at the head of a large band of ruffians, who invaded this Territory with arms in their hands, which were stolen from the Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., and threatened the destruction of Lawrence and the murder of its inhabitants. These men kept about burning hay, driving off cattle, stopping persons with teams on the highway and robbing them of goods, kidnapping peaceable citizens, stealing corn and rides, entering cabins, frightening the women and children, and various other depredations of heinous character. This same gang of desperadoes murdered in cold blood, one Thomas Barber, on the prairie, on the eve of the 24th of December last and attacked, on the night of the 24th of the same month, a printing establishment at Lawrence, where they destroyed the press by throwing it into the river, and scattered the type about the street; threatening the lives of several of the inhabitants, mobbing ballot-boxes, and preventing the citizens from voting. This gang have for a long time been a pest to this Territory, and the people should rally and break it up, and good citizens of this country are hereby requested to lend their aid in the capture of my man Shannon, bring him to justice, or lodge him in jail where I can get him. For when the leader is taken, the gang will doubtless disband, and the people will then enjoy the blessings of peace. It is supposed that he is now lurking about Washington, D. C., where he has a great many confederates or in Ohio, where he has a few friends.

Any information will be received by addressing me at Lawrence, Kansas Territory, Box 1776.

PETER FUNKS.

P. S. His principal confederate at Washington, D. C., is one Franklin Pierce.

When BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was 84 years of age, the last public labor of his long and useful life, the formation of the Federal Constitution, returning some degree of patriotism, reverence for the past, a sacred regard to law and order, a love of justice and of peace to be reawakened, and to restore a sisterhood of States, its affection, its harmony, its glory and strength.

I therefore, recommend that no action be had or taken upon these resolutions by you. It is proper, perhaps, that they should be preserved only, as State archives, in proof of the wrong offered us, and of our forbearance; and this, and respect for State sovereignty alone, determine me to notice them as I now do. They are but minor results of the same cause of apprehension and danger which has assumed a much more formidable phase, and now arrests the gravest attention of our country.

The Federal government is arrested in its operation, the representative branch of Congress is disorganized, and the representative principle itself is brought into dispute by it at this very moment; and, in such a crisis as this, we can hardly descend to look to results upon a Vermont Legislature and Executive.

Our attention is called to Washington city, not to Montpelier. Parties, affiliated with those of Vermont, who have